Amendment to the Specification

Please replace paragraph [0024] with the following amended paragraph:

[0024] The manner by which the various applicators are positioned within the tipping machine 10 can vary. Generally, the various application nozzles and contact-type applicators can be attached to, or otherwise supported by, the housing unit 50 by using or suitably adapting the ~~types of~~ general types of attachment mechanisms conventionally used to support laser emission systems that are used to apply rings of air dilution perforations to two-up filtered cigarette rods. As such, the various components of each application system can be maintained in a desired location and position within the tipping machine 10. Those components of the application systems mounted within the tipping machine then can be ~~suitable~~ suitably connected (e.g., using appropriate electronic components and materials transfer components) to appropriate control units and materials supply components that are located remote from the tipping machine.

Please replace paragraph [0026] with the following amended paragraph:

[0026] As the two-up filtered cigarette rod (not shown) is rotated in a controlled manner on the drum 35 at an appropriate location within the tipping machine 10, the laser system can be used to apply in a controlled manner a series of rings of perforations to predetermined regions of the each filter portion; and the various applicators can be used to apply in a controlled manner a ring, or a series of rings, of coating material to each cigarette (e.g., to each smokable rod portion). Due to the positioning of the applicators relative to the two-up cigarette rod, the type of band and

the positioning of the band can be precisely controlled, and is most preferably very consistent for each cigarette rod. If desired, laser perforation systems can be replaced by application systems, or application systems can be installed so that two-up filtered cigarette rods can be both laser perforated and treated with additive material. If desired, several applicators and transfer drums can be assembled in series so that additive material can be applied to each rod a multiple number of times.

Please replace paragraph [0028] with the following amended paragraph:

[0028] After application of the additive material to each smokable rod portion of the two-up filtered cigarette rod, that rod can be subjected to further treatment so as to dry or set the additive material, and hence cause the additive material to adhere to the wrapping material of each smokable rod. As such, the additive material can have the form of a surface coating on the outer surface region of the wrapping material, or the additive material can permeate a desired region of the wrapping material. It is particularly preferred that the additive material, ~~which~~ when dried or set, does not have a great propensity to (i) become smeared or removed from the wrapping material during normal handling operations, or (ii) cause neighboring cigarettes to become adhered to one another. The rod can be subjected to some change in heat (e.g., to the application of heat), or other suitable means for causing the desired amount of additive material to maintain physical contact with the wrapping material. Representative types of drying systems are those drying systems set forth in U.S. Patent Application Serial Nos. 10/645,996, filed August 22, 2003 to Hancock; 10/665,066, filed September 17, 2003 to Patel et al.; and 10/682,582, filed October 9, 2003 to Fitzgerald et al.; which are incorporated herein by reference. For example, microwave radiation can be focused on regions of the two-up cigarette rod that

requires drying, or forced hot air convection drying in relevant regions of the tipping machine can be employed. Heat can be applied to the cigarette rods by employing heating mechanisms within the various transfer drums within the tipping machine. Certain regions of the tipping machine can possess transfer drums and associated transfer mechanism components that can be manufactured using suitable materials (e.g., plastic materials), and such regions can be subjected to microwave radiation in order to facilitate drying of additive material applied to two-up cigarette rods; and that region of the tipping machine can be enclosed in an appropriate enclosure. Alternatively, the various rods can be transferred on a conveyor system, passed through an appropriate enclosure, and subjected to application of appropriate heat.

Please replace paragraph [0043] with the following amended paragraph:

[0043] Certain additive materials can be applied to the wrapping material in the form of a coating formulation that is in a so-called "solid polymer" form. That is, film-forming materials, such as ethylene vinyl acetate copolymers and certain starches, can be mixed with other components of the coating formation, and applied to the wrapping material without the necessity of dissolving those film-forming materials in a suitable solvent. Typically, solid polymer coating formulations are applied at elevated temperatures relative to ambient temperature; and ~~the viscosities of~~ the film-forming materials of those heated coating formulations typically have an extremely wide range of viscosities.

Please replace paragraph [0047] with the following amended paragraph:

[0047] The paper wrapping material of the present invention ~~can have~~ can be coated in patterns having predetermined shapes. Various types of patterns are set forth in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/682,582, filed October 9, 2003 to Fitzgerald et al. Preferably, the coating can have the form of bands, cross directional lines or bands (including those that are perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the wrapping material).

Please replace paragraph [0048] with the following amended paragraph:

[0048] The relative sizes or dimensions of the various shapes and designs can be selected as desired. For example, shapes of coated regions, compositions of the coating formulations, or amounts or concentrations of coating materials, can change over the length of the wrapping material. The relative positioning of the printed regions can be selected as desired. For example, <u>for</u> wrapping materials that are used for the production of cigarettes designed to meet certain cigarette extinction test criteria, the pattern most preferably has the form of spaced continuous bands that are aligned transversely or cross directionally to the longitudinal axis of the wrapping material. However, cigarettes can be manufactured from wrapping materials possessing discontinuous bands positioned in a spaced apart relationship. For wrapping materials of those cigarettes, it is most preferred that discontinuous bands (e.g., bands that are composed of a pattern, such as a series of dots, grids or stripes) cover at least about 70 percent of the surface of the band area or region of the wrapping material.

Please replace paragraph [0051] with the following amended paragraph:

[0051] Cigarettes designed to meet certain cigarette extinction test criteria, which tests are known to those or ordinary skill in the art, can be produced from wrapping materials of the present invention. Banded regions on a wrapping material are produced using additive materials that are effective in reducing the inherent porosity of the wrapping material in those regions. Film-forming materials and fillers applied to the wrapping material in those banded regions are effective in increasing the weight of the wrapping material in those regions. Filler materials that are applied to the wrapping material in those banded regions are effective in decreasing the burn rate of the wrapping materials in those regions. Typically, when wrapping materials of relatively high inherent porosity are used to manufacture cigarettes, those wrapping materials possess relatively high weight bands that introduce a relatively low inherent porosity to the banded regions. Film-forming materials have a tendency to reduce the porosity of the wrapping material, whether or not those materials are used in conjunction with fillers. However, coatings that combine porosity reduction with added coating weight to wrapping materials also are effective in facilitating extinction of cigarettes manufactured from those wrapping materials. Low porosity in selected regions of a wrapping material tends to cause a lit cigarette to extinguish due to the decrease in access to oxygen for combustion for the smokable material within that wrapping material. Increased weight of the wrapping material also tends to cause a lit cigarette incorporating that wrapping material to extinguish. As the inherent porosity of the wrapping material increases, it also is desirable to (a) select a film-forming material so as to cause a decrease the inherent porosity of the coated region of the wrapping material and/or (b) provide a coating that provides a relatively large amount of added weight to the coated region of the wrapping material.

Please replace paragraph [0053] with the following amended paragraph:

[0053] Certain preferred cigarettes incorporate banded wrapping materials for the column of smokable material. The wrapping material of each preferred smokable rod can possess at least one band. Alternatively, the wrapping material of each preferred smokable rod can possess at least two bands, and those bands can be virtually identical. The band spacing on the wrapping material can vary. Typically, bands are spaced about 15 mm to about 60 mm apart, often about 15 mm to about 45 mm apart, and frequently about 15 mm to about 30 mm apart. Certain cigarettes can possess bands that are spaced on the wrapping materials of those cigarettes such that each cigarette possesses a band or bands of the desired configuration and composition in essentially identical locations on each tobacco rod of each cigarette. Those cigarettes, which have tobacco rods having appropriate wrapping materials possessing bands composed of appropriate amounts of appropriate components, have the ability to meet the aforementioned cigarette extinction criteria.

Please replace paragraph [0056] with the following amended paragraph:

[0056] The tobacco materials used for the manufacture of cigarettes of the present invention can vary. Descriptions of various types of tobaccos, growing practices, harvesting practices and curing practices are set for in *Tobacco Production, Chemistry and Technology*, Davis et al. (Eds.) (1999). The tobacco normally is used in cut filler form (e.g., shreds or strands of tobacco filler cut into widths of about 1/10 inch to about 1/60 inch, preferably about 1/20 inch to about 1/35 inch, and in lengths of about 1/4 inch to about 3 inches). The amount of tobacco filler normally used within a cigarette ranges from about 0.6 g to about 1 g. The tobacco filler normally is employed so as to ~~filler~~ fill the tobacco rod at a packing density of about 100 mg/cm^3

to about 300 mg/cm^3, and often about 150 mg/cm^3 to about 275 mg/cm^3. Tobaccos can have a processed form, such as processed tobacco stems (e.g., cut-rolled or cut-puffed stems), volume expanded tobacco (e.g., puffed tobacco, such as propane expanded tobacco and dry ice expanded tobacco (DIET)), or reconstituted tobacco (e.g., reconstituted tobaccos manufactured using paper-making type or cast sheet type processes).